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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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CO-OPERATIVE INDEX TO CURRENT PERIODICALS.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

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NO. 11

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TREDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

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THE seventh meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, so far as we can judge from the fragmentary notices which have reached us, resembled its predecessors in being largely historical and typographical. There is something about, not merely the sight, but the bare mention of, an early printed book that can raise unlimited enthusiasm in the breast of a European librarian. The thrill of enjoyment which the touch of a block-book or a Mazarin Bible or a Caxton sends through them is so strong that whatever recalls it is sure of their interest. Something like this might be said of certain American bibliomaniacs; but American librarians—unfortunate men—have had so few opportunities to develop the passion, that it is almost unknown among them. As well expect a fine feeling for art among a public brought up on chromos.

There were also some very practical papers. Dr. Richard Garnett's, on "The use of photography in libraries," treated of a subject of great importance, and decidedly modern. Mr. Mullins's, on "The less pleasant duties of a librarian," can be easily imagined. We do not like to think of having to wait three or four years, till the proceedings are published, before

learning what method he proposed for making such duties easier or for dispensing with them. For Mr. Archer's paper we shall not have to wait so long, since it was "introductory to a forthcoming classification scheme for a dictionary catalogue, by author, title, subject and class," though, if the classification takes as long to work out as some, we shall not have this, either, very soon. Mr. T. N. Deane, architect, exhibited and explained plans for the new building for the National Library of Ireland. Will they form the beginning of such a controversy as was started by the exposition of the plans of our own national library, at the Washington Conference?

WE find, from an anonymous letter in the *N. Y. Herald* of Nov. 5, that Mr. Smithmeyer's plan is to be pressed again at the coming session of Congress. The bill, it may be remembered, appropriated \$550,000 for the purchase of a site east of the Capitol park and \$400,000 to begin the work with. Mr. Smithmeyer's plan remains substantially unchanged—an octagonal reading-room 100 feet in diameter and 80 feet high. On this central reading-room open 56 alcoves, with a capacity of 260,000 volumes, the alcoves on the ground floor at least containing books of reference and other works placed at the unrestricted use of the public, as in the British Museum. From the central reading-room radiate eight book depositories. Around the whole is a quadrangular building for administrative purposes and exhibition halls. Mr. Poole's criticisms have not been without effect. Emphasis is laid upon the fireproof character of the walls, floors, and shelving; upon the power of isolating each division of the library in case the books—the only combustible thing—get on fire; upon the arrangements for lighting and the ventilation. Mr. Smithmeyer believes that he has found a way to escape the destruction of bindings by the heat in the upper story of his

lofty rooms in the "down-draft" system of ventilation, in which hot air is introduced at the top and drawn off by fans at the bottom, a system which at first sight would appear to require for its success that the library should be air-tight as well as fire-proof, otherwise the fan would draw outer air in through doors and windows rather than hot air down. However, if the method has succeeded elsewhere, it no doubt will at Washington.

We have little hope of seeing a handsome building, but any building that is large enough will be better than the present overcrowded quarters. Whether the proposed plan is the best possible or not, it is no slight recommendation that it has satisfied the Librarian of Congress in many years brooding over it. It is an experiment, but so is any other that has not been tried; and those that have been tried are all more or less unsatisfactory.

WESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee announce that a meeting will be held at Rock Island, Illinois, in the parlors of the Harper House, on Wednesday, December 3, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be in session for two days.

Persons proposing to read papers are requested to send notice to the Secretary as early as possible, with the subjects; and, if prevented from being present in person, to send the papers; also to mention any questions on subjects concerning library work which they would like to have discussed in the meeting.

Those who will attend the Convention should notify the Secretary, Miss Edith Wallbridge, State Library, Springfield, Ill., or Miss Ellen Gale, Public Library, Rock Island, Ill., as soon as their decision is made, as it is important for the local reception committee to know promptly the number of guests.

The Harper House reduces its rates to \$2.00 per day.

The President of the Association is W. F. Poole; the Vice Presidents—K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee, Wis., C. W. Merrill, Cincinnati, O., A. W. Tyler, Topeka, Kansas; the Councilors—H. D. Dement, Springfield, Ill., F. J. Soldan, Peoria, Ill., Miss Lucy Stevens, Toledo, O., Mrs. E. A. Winsor, Indianapolis, Ind., J. A. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo., T. M. Crunden, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PLACE OF FOLK-LORE IN A CLASSIFICATION.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

I VENTURE to offer my contribution to the solution of the interesting problem which Mr. Cutter has propounded, and I believe that the chief difficulty in the way of finding a satisfactory place for Folk-lore in a classification lies in the fact that the science is a new one and its founders have not yet decided as to the limits which shall be set to it. The bibliographer can scarcely dictate to the specialist as to how his specialty shall grow.

I may at once say that I advocate the claims of Folk-lore to be considered as a branch of *Anthropology*; but before giving my reasons, I propose to consider the claims of the other divisions which Mr. Cutter mentions. These are 1, Comparative Mythology; 2, Literature; 3, Antiquities, Manners and Customs; 4, Encyclopædias.

1. Doubtless many Folk-lorists are specially interested in that department of Folk-lore which deals with mythology, and are continually referring to the myths of the sun and moon, etc.; but as the objects of the science become more clearly defined this view will probably cease to find much favor. Even were it a true one, its supporters must be content to see their department treated as one of the subdivisions of the larger subject. Mr. Cutter asks very justly why the science of the people should be put under religion, or its religion and science under literature, or its natural history under philosophy. 2. Literature is, I think, quite out of the question as a superior heading, for Folk-lore is the very opposite of Literature. For instance, a fairy tale taken down from the lips of an ancient crone is Folk-lore; but when worked up into an artistic form by Perrault, it becomes literature, and, although very charming to read, is repudiated by the Folk-lorist as useless for his purpose.

3. There is something to be said for putting Folk-lore under Antiquities, for Brand's "Popular Antiquities" is a typical Folk-lore book but long after Brand's day the name has been invented by our old friend, Mr. Thoms, and since Mr. Thoms started the Folk-lore Society the boundaries of the science have been greatly enlarged. Moreover, we have come to learn that Folk-lore need not be old, and to acknowledge that it may grow up still in this go-ahead age.

4. With these enlarged borders one is inclined to think that there is much to be said for Mr. Cutter's suggestion in favor of the class "Generals and Preliminaries," for the subjects treated of in Folk-lore are so numerous that a general work on the subject would be encyclopædic in its scope. Still, I am not shaken in my decision in favor of Anthropology. If we consider the very groundwork of Folk-lore, we shall find that it is founded on the study of the thoughts and doings of unlearned man. It is not as an illustration of Religion that we study the mythology of the people, but to see how their beliefs have influenced their actions. A curious instance of this occurs to me, and, as it is very much to the point, perhaps I may be allowed to refer to it. Some correspondence has been printed lately in the *Times* respecting the scarcity in England of certain small birds, and one correspondent writes from France that he has seen strings of dead robins hanging up for sale in the market-place. Evidently, therefore, the French have no sentimental feeling for the poor little redbreast. The Englishman, of whatever class, who killed and ate a robin would be looked upon as little short of a murderer. There is no doubt that the keeping up of this feeling of the sacredness of the bird is due to the popular ballad of "The Babes in the Wood." The belief that the robin covers dead bodies with leaves was widely spread before that was written, but the favorite old ballad brought it home to all. We have here a remarkable instance of the influence of Folk-lore, and one which accounts for the fascination of the study.

I am pleased to find that my friend, Mr. Gomme, the Hon. Secretary of the Folk-lore Society, holds the same opinion as that which I have arrived at independently. In the September number of the *Folk-lore journal* he has written a note on Terminology, commenting on M. Gaidoz's remarks in the August number of *Melusine* on the Terminology of Comparative Mythology. Mr. Gomme writes: "It seems a little curious that after six years of existence for the Folk-lore Society, we should not yet have satisfactorily settled the proper meaning of the term 'Folk-lore.' Mr. Lang has over and over again protested against its misuse, but I think that even his definition of it as a study of survivals does not comprehend all the functions that the science of Folk-lore properly includes."

It will thus be seen that librarians are not alone in finding a difficulty in placing Folk-lore.

VARYING TITLES: ALPHONSE DAUDET.

BY DAVID HUTCHESON.

A LIST of the works of Alphonse Daudet, translated into English, with the titles given to the various translations published in the United States and England. The names given to English translations of foreign books are often so different from the names in the original that it is difficult to bring the translations and the originals together.

1. *Avantures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon.*
The new Don Quixote. Boston, 1875.
The prodigious adventures of Tartarin of Tarascon. Boston, 1880.
2. *Contes choisis.*
Choice stories. Boston, [187-].
3. *Défroqué.*
Unfrooked; or, The apostate monk. New York, [1883].
4. *L'Évangéliste.*
L'Évangéliste. New York, [1883].
" Philadelphia, [1883].
Port Salvation. London, 1883.
5. *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné.*
Sidonie. Boston, 1877.
" New York, [1879].
Fromont the younger and Risler the elder
London, 1880.
6. *Jack.*
Jack. Boston, 1877.
" New York, [1879].
7. *Lettres de mon moulin.*
Letters from my mill. London, 1880.
8. *Le nabab.*
The nabob. Boston, 1878; London, 1878;
New York, [1879].
9. *Numa Roumestan.*
Numa Roumestan. New York, [1881].
" Boston, 1882.
" London, 1884.
10. *Le petit chose.*
My brother Jack. London, 1877.
The little good-for-nothing. Boston, 1878
11. *Robert Helmont.*
Robert Helmont. Boston, [187-].
12. *Les rois en exil.*
Kings in exile. Boston, 1880.
" New York, [1880].

A GERMAN LIBRARIAN ON CATALOGING RULES.

[We have long intended to reprint some useful suggestions on the cataloging L. A. U. K. rules which a German librarian sent to the *Monthly notes*. They will apply to the A. L. A. rules; but it should be remarked that neither set of rules was intended to be an exhaustive treatise on cataloging. The rules will be found in *Lib. int.*, 6: 315-316. Ed. L. J.]

On the section dealing with "Title" it may be remarked that very often parts of works, and, indeed, often volumes of periodicals, are published under quite a different title. A beginner especially cannot too carefully be warned that no double title should be ignored, unless, on the one hand, his library is to appear poorer than it really is; and, on the other, if the risk is to be avoided that publications which already exist in the library, as parts of a work, or volumes of a periodical, may be ordered over again. In the case of double titles, therefore, should be added: "also under the title —."

In some old works it happens that second and third volumes which really belong to them, nevertheless, have titles entirely different from the title of the first volume. In such cases it is not sufficient to add after the title, vol. 1, 2, 3, but it should be expressly observed: The title of vol. 2, or 3, is different, as follows: —[or, Vol. 2 is entitled —. Ed. L. J.]

It unfortunately often happens in the case of Periodica that they change their title; thus, *e.g.*, instead of "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preussischen Hof und Staat," we have a "Staatskalender," which, after some years, changes its title back again. In such cases the librarian has to determine whether he will write "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preuss. Hof und Staat auf des Jahr 1818-1849, und auf das Jahr 1850-1882," and "Kgl. Preuss. Staatskalender auf das Jahr 1850-1858;" or, whether, as is also the practice in some places, he will give under the catch word "Staatskalender" a cross-reference to "Handbuch, etc." In my opinion good catalogues should be so prepared that they may not merely serve for the finding of books, but that they may also be used for bibliographical purposes. That the yearly volumes of such a publication, which, though they have different titles, have, in fact, the same contents, should, in a systematic catalogue, come together, seems to me to be obvious.

Under 6 (a.), it might be well to add that important epitheta, *e.g.*, "Third edition revised by the author," or, "Third edition revised by the author's manuscript," and so on, should be given as they stand. The direction "as specified" is hardly enough for beginners.

Under 6 (b.), attention might be called to the fact that it is not unimportant whether the cataloguer writes T. I-VI, while, perhaps, on the title-pages stands: Vol. I, T. 1, 2; Vol. II, T. 3, 4; Vol. III, T. 5, 6; or even, as thoughtless librarians write, when they have six "book-binder's volumes" before them, "6 Bände,"

instead of observing how the author has divided his work. Attention should also be called, *ex officio*, to the half-titles, fly-leaves, etc., as they often have very different names from those on the title-pages and are often cited by the half title, which is, strictly speaking, quite allowable.

Under 6 (c.), it might be well, in view of the widely different treatment of the question of size, to remind the cataloguer that the indication of size should not depend on his individual idea, but should be in accordance with the practice once for all laid down in his library, in order to avoid confusion.

Under 6 (c.), when the place of publication is different from that of printing, precedence is to be given to the one which appears on the title-page.

Under 6 (f.): The name of the publisher *must* be given in certain cases, such as incunabula and encyclopædias, with those of Pierer, Zedler and others.

Under 6 (g.): The year of publication in the case of many Swedish books is given, not on the title-page, but at the foot of the back of the title-page, or even on the last page of the book, reminding us of the fashion usual in incunabula.

When the date of issue of an "occasional" publication is taken from the "occasion" which gave rise to it, as in "Fest- und Denkschriften," etc., or from the preface or "license" of the book, the date should be bracketed, and the reason and source of the date given.

Under 7, the cataloguer should be directed to distinguish by a note those cases where the title of a book, and only the title, is in another language than the text, *e.g.*, Lagarde, *Συναγώγη* would be wrongly catalogued among Greek books.

Under 8 might be treated the subject of *Accidentia*. By *Accidentia* are meant those writings which are added to another work, either by the same or a different author, generally without a separate pagination. In very many cases the *Accidentia* have appeared independently, but are not found separate in libraries, but merely as *Accidentia*. It is, therefore, of great use in a library to indicate, together with the title, everything that *accedit*. ["Appended to" is the American term. Ed. L. J.]

Under 9. "Notes explanatory," etc. Here it might be well, for the benefit of beginners, to add a warning against necessarily regarding two copies as duplicates. This can only be asserted after a careful examination of title and text.

Under 10. Many authors have a peculiar habit of giving on one work only one fore-name, on another perhaps two, and, finally, three upon another. In order that the works of the same author may not be entered in different parts of the catalogue, all the fore-names of an author must be entered in the proper place, and cross-references given from the several fore-names under which he has published books.

Under 31 attention should be called to the form, not only of Latin names, but to the s, es, us, and n, en, so often found in German names of the 17th and 18th centuries, where the librarian

can only learn by experience whether they belong to the name or are mere flexional terminations. It would, for instance, be a great mistake to enter the "Journal der Mathematik, herausgegeben von Crellen," under *Crellen*, for his name was *Crell*. There are thousands of such cases.

THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS FROM FIRE.

THAT books of exceptional value should be protected by enclosure in cases or covers of some kind is an admitted fact; but it is not so easy to decide upon the fashion and material of the covering, so as to afford the best chance of safety to what lies within. All books cannot be housed in iron safes; we must be content to see most of them ranged on shelves, with or without a glass front, and to know that they are still liable to damage from fire, water, dust, or foul air. From dust we can preserve them by close cases serving as an outer binding; but the case must be pierced with air-holes, so that its tenant can breathe a pure atmosphere; the want of air injures a book as much as a man, affecting it with damp, mildew, and rottenness. As against the possibility of a fire, the case should be made strong enough to resist the action of the flames; while the air-holes, on the other hand, must not be so large that the deluge of water which quenches the fire can enter through them, and work irreparable damage on the volume within the case. With the view of obtaining a precise notion on this subject—one of no little importance to bibliophiles—a curious but interesting experiment was made at Mr. Quaritch's residence on the evening of Thursday week, July 17. It was somewhat in the nature of a ceremony, or, to use a Spanish term, a *funcion*, we might say indeed an *auto-de-fé*, for such it seemed, as, surrounded by a number of pious votaries of bibliophily, three volumes (of legal character and little worth, and therefore doomed heretical by such a tribunal) were committed to the flames of a fire which was lighted in the host's garden. Each was enclosed in a different "pull-off" case; and the maker of the cases, Mr. Zaehnsdorf, stood by, and played the part of executioner by turning the books from time to time with the help of a pair of tongs, so as to assist the action of the flames. After half an hour's intense suffering, the victims were hauled out, and by and by extracted from their ruined coverings. One, which had been in a case lined with tin, unpierced with airholes, suffered only in its binding, which had been slightly damaged, not directly by the fire, but only by the heated metal. A second, of which the case was of the usual kind, but also unpierced with air-holes, came out intact and unharmed. The third, in a case resembling that of the second, but pierced with air-holes of good diameter, suffered most, the fire, and the water by which the fire was extinguished, having both found admission through those punctures, the water being the more deleterious agent of the two. The book was, however, not

materially injured. From this experiment it may be concluded that a good case will in almost all instances preserve a book from destruction by fire, that a metal lining to the case is not necessary, and that the air-holes (which experiments of a different kind have proved to be indispensable) should be small and numerous, distributed over the top and front edges, and not only on the top.—*London Academy*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE reasons for the failure of the title-slip registry to obtain sufficient support are as well known to the readers of the *Library Journal* as to me. Probably the same or similar reasons render the success of any co-operative cataloging on cards certainly doubtful, if not impossible. Still, it may be worth while to keep so desirable a scheme in our thoughts, and thus be ready to make the best of any opportunities which may come to carry out the scheme. Therefore I venture to suggest certain lines of co-operative cataloging which, perhaps, might be followed with least probability of failure.

1st. Government publications. The cataloging should be done at Washington, and cards or slips sent at the same time as the books, and with them, if possible.

2d. Serial publications, as those of the New Shakspere society, which are sent to all subscribers at about the same date.

3d. Contents of large sets, as Smithsonian publications, etc.

4th. Analyticals for sets of books commonly found in the larger libraries, including serial novels and articles in periodicals (as "Artist strolls in Holland").

The printing might be on cards, and so arranged that they could be cut to any dimensions, from "standard" to about 8x15 cm. A few copies could be printed on paper for pasting on cards of larger size. This would not apply to contents, perhaps. The cost would be not more than 1 cent each card, with 25 subscribers. Now, as I know of no one who wants to give his time to this matter, and no one who could if he wanted to, I request any one interested to write to me, offering any suggestions, and mentioning any kind of cataloging suggested above which he wants done for himself. W. K. STETSON.

TRAINED ASSISTANTS—A COMPLICATED CASE.

I'VE trained up a nice little woman, bright and handy; but now I ask to have her appointed as assistant. A lot of second-rate lawyers they have put in as trustees want a lawyer's daughter put in, as he has drunk whiskey till he can't support his family, whereas my competent young lady has a doctor for her father, who has a \$2000 practice, tho he has plenty of children to use it on. Justice? Keeps me training up *girls* all the time. I've a mind to make this one train herself up.

Library Economy and History.

[CIRCULATION; note.] (In *Nation*, Aug. 7.)

The German libraries are not supposed to be excessively liberal in lending out books or to have a very large circulation, considering their great number of volumes; but there are some persons who wish to curtail even the little liberty which they have. A Herr Kr., in the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, would confine the use of the Royal Library at Berlin to those who have real scientific work to do, and exclude not merely all readers for amusement, who must be rare already, but all ordinary students. Others are urging that no books should go out of the building—that is, that the example of the British Museum, the French National Library, and our Astor Library should be followed. No New Yorker would urge such a course; nor do we imagine that students accustomed to the liberty of the great libraries of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Cincinnati, and the many smaller libraries dispersed through our country, would be willing, for the sake of always finding the book that one wants in the building, to renounce the greater convenience of being able to take books to their homes and use them in connection with their own books and papers. It is also suggested that if the consultation of books is confined to Berliners and those who are staying in Berlin, the members of the chambers who come from other parts of the country will look twice at the heavy appropriations needed to carry on so great an establishment for the benefit of the capital alone. This way of viewing the question will be a little novel to Americans, since our city libraries seldom allow their books to go beyond the city limits, even when taken by citizens. In Germany no such distinction is made. If books go out at all, the librarians are as willing that they shall go to the extremity of the Empire as that they should go into the next street. We would not be understood as saying that this is entirely unknown in America. Our railroad libraries, some of our atheneums and college libraries do the same; but they are all semi-private. The only library supported by public funds that treats its borrowers with such liberality is that of the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington, which for that reason deservedly styles itself the National Medical Library.

COTGREAVE, A. Cotgreave's library appliances, a description of inventions for simplifying and facilitating the work in libraries. Richmond, [1884?]. 15 p. D.

Includes his indicator, book-reacher, periodical covers, periodical rack, periodical card-box, periodical card, notice-stand, and card or ticket-case.

FICTION in the public libraries. (In *Independent*, Aug. 14.)

"Rev. Dr. Twombly, in the August number of the *Andover review*, does not commit

himself against fiction as such. He admits that it is a legitimate department of literature, and, without going as far as the late Sidney Lanier in demanding for the novel recognition as the modern substitute for the poem, he shows plainly too high a relish for the good things set a going among men in English fiction to write himself down in wholesale condemnation of novels or novel reading. He even takes a tolerant view of *trash* as having a certain value for the amusement of the people.

"Coming from one whose appreciation of the good points of a good novel is evidently keen, the statement of the danger threatening us in the free use of fiction in the public libraries is all the more serious and telling. As to the depraved condition of recent fiction, Dr. Twombly might have said more, much more, and been without bounds. He has, however, said enough on that head for the purpose. What needs to be impressed on the public is not so much a horror of fiction, or even of bad fiction, as the fact that the free public libraries, as they are too commonly managed, are simply training the young people to call for that kind of reading.

"The questions how generally literature itself is affected with impurity, or how large a proportion of modern novels are unfit to be read, are not to the point, so long as, in the public libraries, the young people are free to get what they choose, and they do choose books bad in their tendency.

"What young people of both sexes, as a class, will do, if every book that is called for is placed on the shelves and given out freely on demand, is as plain to see as the sun in a clear sky: they will read them, and read them before all others, and more than all others. The run on books of the objectionable class will make it a wholly minor question whether there is a great proportion of them in the library or not. If, for example, there are in the library 5940 good books against 60 of the unwholesome kind, and if, under the free and unrestrained system, each of the first is called for once in a year, and each of the latter one hundred times, which is no highly imaginative supposition, the case then stands in that library thus: 5940 readings in a year from which some good is to be anticipated, against 6000 which are sure to have done harm.

"We give this illustration to show our point and give force to the statement that the fault does not lie altogether with the book committees. They probably do what they can to keep unwholesome matter out. And, besides, the question is always pressing on them, whether, as agents of the public, they are not required to go to the extreme limit of their consciences in providing what the people who read want and will use.

"The real trouble lies in the principle of administration, which is the natural corollary of the free system, to refuse nobody and to give out anything on the shelves on application.

"This may be necessary in the case of adults, but it is not in the case of minors. A line must

be drawn at them, and some responsible option or freedom given to the librarians to refuse books of certain kinds to certain classes of applicants, or these agencies, instead of meeting the intentions of their founders, will sink into potent agencies of corruption. Dr. Twombly recognizes the situation, but he does not tell us how to meet it. We hope he has reserved this for a second paper.

"The establishment of public libraries has had this marked effect on the conception of the social use and function of libraries, that they are no longer held to exist simply for the diffusion of knowledge, and for serious purposes of culture or study, but come into the class of popular recreation. The recognition of this view of their function by the librarians has led to a new definition of *trash*. Provided the book will entertain and amuse a reader, the right to refuse it to him is denied. Within bounds we do not care to dispute this; but the line should certainly be drawn at minors, and the library administration cannot be fully divorced from the responsibility which attaches to all teachers, of asserting some kind of discretionary right to say what readers of the school age and in the popular stage of life shall read.

"It is the plain right of society to fix boundaries and limitations of this sort to the free use of fiction in the public libraries, and it will be suicidal if it is not done.

Bibliography.

BESCHREIBENDER Catalog der Gutenberg-Ausstellung in e. Auswahl vorzugsweiser kirchenhistorischer Manuscripte u. seltener früher Druckwerke zu Berlin, 29. Mai-15. Juni. Dresden, H. Klemm, 1884. 4+108 p. 8°. 50 m.

BONNARD, J: Les traductions de la Bible en vers français au moyen-âge. Paris, Champion, 1884. 2+250 p. 8°.

"Monograph on the bibliography of old French verse translations of the Bible, which has had the double honor of a prize from the Académie des Inscriptions and of impression at the public expense; a very good specimen of its kind. . . . M. Bonnard has only laid himself open to one criticism, that he has included some of the dramatic work on the subject, but not all."—*Saturday rev.*, Aug. 9, 1884.

BRUNET, Gustave (ps. PHILOMNESTE Junior). La bibliomanie en 1883; bibliographie rétrospective des adjudications les plus remarquables faites cette année et de la valeur primitive de ces ouvrages. Paris, Brunox, 1884. 12°. 5 fr.

DIAZ Y PEREZ, N. Dic. hist., biog., crit., y bibliog. de autores, artistas, y extremeños ilustres. Cuad. 1. Madrid, 1884. 21 p. 4°. 5 reals.

To be completed in 60 or 70 pts.

HAZLITT, W: Carew. Tentative catalogue of our prison literature, chronologically arranged. (Pages 70-74 of *Bibliographer*, Aug.

STEIN, H. Les archives de Maisse (Seine e Oise). Paris, H: Menu, 1884. 18 p. O.

RAYNAUD, Gaston. Bibliographie des chansonniers français des 13^e et 14^e siècles, comprenant la description de tous les mss., la table des chansons classées par ordre alphab. de rimes, et la liste des trouvères. Paris, Vieweg, 1884. 2 v. 8°. 15 fr.

TRÜBNER'S Amer. record, nos. 195-196, contained (p. 13) "Bibliography in Belgium since 1880" and (p. 16-18) a continuation of "The Jewish question, 1875-83." Nos. 197-198 were devoted to "In memoriam, Nicholas Trübner," with a portrait. Nos. 199-200 continues "The Jewish question."

A gentleman writes to the *Publishers' weekly*: "Allow me to make a suggestion. You are now compiling the Catalogue for 1885. Would it not be a good idea to make up a volume, say 12mo, handy size, of those entries of American authors—that is, take bodily from the entry in the catalogue under *Stowe*, *Harriet Beecher*, all the various editions of her works there mentioned? So, too, with other authors of American birth. The type would not have to be reset, as an electrotype could be made of matter selected from catalogues. . . . The value of a book of this kind would be great. The Catalogue is so large and expensive that few can buy it, while such a book as I have mentioned would be handy, popular, and within reach of individuals. The practical value of the book would be that it would serve as an index to one wishing to procure the most desirable of an American author's works, and also to get the more desirable binding. Publishers are not so ready to give this information, especially if they possess an edition of an American author's book in less desirable binding than some other publisher. You may depend upon it that there would be a large enough demand for the proposed book. W: BAYLEY."

The editor replies: "The suggestion, we presume, refers to the 'American catalogue, 1876-84.' There are two practical difficulties in the way of this plan: first, that the new volume includes only books issued or re-issued since 1876, so that the materials could not be complete even for American authors, unless a part of the original 'American catalogue' should be reset; secondly, that the new volume is already partly printed and the first portion of the type distributed. But a more serious difficulty is the general one, that few such catalogues pay. The purpose of our correspondent was partly carried out in Mr. Leybold's little publication, 'Books of all time,' and the 'A. L. A. catalog,' to be edited under the auspices of the American Library Association, will further meet this kind of want."

Catalogs and Cataloging.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Classified lists of the most popular books. No. 1-10; May, 1883-July, 1884.

"The overmastering power of fiction is well shown in the ten numbers of the 'Classified Lists of the Most Popular Books' in the Apprentices' Library of this city. In May, 1883, a series of four-page classed lists of books was begun, intended to guide the inexperienced reader in his choice, and to cultivate a taste for solid and instructive literature. It was solemnly announced that it was 'the intention of the Library Committee to entirely discourage the reading of novels, observing with regret that this class of literature is much more widely read, especially by the younger readers (many of whom hardly ever read anything else) than is either necessary or judicious, in view of the fact that the library possesses so many interesting and instructive works on all subjects of permanent interest.' The Committee continued to bear their testimony against fiction for a year, and call the issue of May, 1884, 'the ninth and last of a series intended to embrace all the departments of knowledge, *except novels*.' Two months later they issue 'No. 10, Fiction,' alleging as the excuse for their change of front that 'many requests have been received from readers for a list of the *best fiction*.' The apology is sufficient, and, although the inconsistency is amusing, the first attempt of the Committee was praiseworthy, and their subsequent modification wise."—*Nation*, Nov. 13.

BERKSHIRE ATHENÆUM, *Pittsfield, Mass.* Catalogue of the free public library; prepared under the direction of James M. Hubbard. Boston, 1884. 4+118+7 p. Q.

The work has been done, in large part, by ladies of the town and pupils of the High School, under the direction of Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, the whole under the superintendence of J. M. Hubbard. Mr. E. G. Hubbel, librarian, gave also valuable aid. A dictionary catalog, without imprints, compactly and carefully made.

The BOSTON P. L. bulletin, autumn no., continues "American local history," has a 64-page "Bibliography of Spanish grammars and dictionaries, 1490-1780" and "Corrections of errors in preceding bulletins."

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the books in the library printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of books in English printed abroad to 1640. London, 1884. 3 v. f°.

"There will be many sympathizers with the sentiment of Dr. Garnett, who once said that to 'a mere catalogue of English books up to 1640,' he would have preferred 'one of all books since 1640.' Not the less will they welcome the appearance of these volumes, both as a valuable addition to bibliographical literature and as a welcome indication of the present policy of the museum authorities. If they can exercise

sufficient patience, the various schools of bibliographers and the various classes of students may hope to have their needs supplied. There is no possible date that could be selected which would be free from candid, much less from captious, criticism; and we have therefore no comment to offer upon the choice of 1640 as the limit between the old and the new literature of England. Mr. George Bullen, in his too brief preface, offers no reason for the selection of that date, and it may be that he in his reticence has exercised a wise discretion. It would have been well, however, if the Keeper of the Printed Books, or if Mr. G. W. Eccles, the cataloguer whose 'able assistance' he acknowledges, had said something by way of introduction. This is the only omission of importance in a work which can otherwise be cordially commended. It is well printed, and that is a matter of great importance in a bibliography. The titles are drawn with care and, for the most part, with sufficient fulness; and a series of indexes point out the subjects, printers, booksellers and stationers of the books whose titles are recorded in more than 3000 columns. The cataloguing rules of the British Museum lead occasionally to somewhat pedantic results. If it is necessary, which we do not dispute, to enter the writings of a famous educational reformer under Komensky, a reference should at least be given from Comenius, where most people would first look for him. The same may be said of Sleidan, who is entered under Philippon. The date selected is responsible for the circumstance that Milton is represented only by his 'Lycidas' and 'Comus.' The writings of the founder of the Family of Love, Hendrik Niklas, whose name was made English as Nicholas, are set forth at great length; but the date also obscures the fact that this sect, which was suppressed in the reign of Elizabeth, had a recrudescence in the time of the Commonwealth. Other inconveniences arise, but we are bound to say that they are no greater than would have occurred had any other arbitrary date been taken.

"Turning over the pages, many rare books are seen to be recorded, and many bibliographical secrets exposed to the light of day. The Index will enable the specialist to notice the riches or desiderata of his subject. The stenographer will observe the absence of Timothy Bright's *Characterie*—the first English shorthand—as well as the presence of the treatises on that art by Willis, and an anonymous writer of 1602. Of this 'Art of stenographie' there were two editions or two issues in the same year, only one of which is in the British Museum. The first fierce heats of the tobacco controversy are well shown. The period is one which covers an important part of Church controversy, and the catalogue is, in consequence, a copious and important contribution to religious bibliography. An examination of the entries under 'Bible' and 'Liturgies,' as well as under the names of prominent divines like Ainsworth, among the Separatists, or Bradford among the Reformers, will show how rich the National Library has become in this department. Those who 'love a

ballad in print' may delight themselves by nearly seven columns in the Index devoted to these effusions of the popular poet. The allusion to Lancashire in the full title of the 'Bonny Bryer' has escaped the indexer. The wonders and portents which also formed part of the stock-in-trade of Autolycus range from a description of the hog-faced lady to the apparition over the tomb of Mahomet. One of these tracts relating to speech by a tongueless child would, if authentic, be a fresh evidence against the exploded 'miracle' of the African confessors. With these we may class a veritable horn-book in black letter. The entries under 'Periodical publications' are few but pregnant, for they chronicle the real birth of the English newspaper. Sixteen columns are devoted to the genuine and supposititious works of Shakespeare. 'Mucedorus' is included, but 'Fair Em' is excluded.

The value of the present work is its faithful record of all the monuments which the National Library possesses relating to the infancy and youth of printing in this country. The press was not two centuries old in 1640; and if it be remembered how limited was the reading public of those days, the extent and quality of the work of our early printers is a matter of surprise. The books here catalogued contain much that is important for the local topographer and the annalist of trade, as well as for the student of theological or national development. The index of printers will be narrowly scanned, and is very useful and suggestive. Who but will rejoice to see along with Caxton and Copland a seventeenth-century namesake of our learned typographical antiquary, Mr. W. Blades? The work is not only full of curiosities, but is a mine where plenty of rich ore will repay the labor of the patient digger."—*W. A. Axon, in the Academy*, Oct. 4.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of romances.

Vol. I. By H. L. D. Ward. Catalogue of additions to the mss. of the British Museum, 1854 to 1875. 2 v. Index to the Catalogue of additions, 1854-1875. Catalogue of additions to the mss. in the British Museum, 1876-81. London, 1884. f°.

"These volumes form a satisfactory record of strictly departmental work. The staff of the Manuscript Department, we know, does a good deal of work that is not strictly departmental, but is not the less valuable or popular, such as superintending the issue of fac-simile reproductions of some of the more important mss., or editing series of photographic plates and descriptions for the Palæographical Society, or ministering to Protestant fervor by arranging an exhibition of Luther or Wyclif relics. But the principal work of the department is keeping up with its own acquisitions, cataloguing them as they come in, and publishing the descriptions by instalments from time to time. This is effected by the Department of Manuscripts in the 'Catalogue of additions,' of which we have before us

the latest volumes, which carry the inventory up to 1881, and of which another volume will doubtless soon appear, to bring the list of acquisitions up to date. The descriptions in this catalogue are necessarily short, and are arranged in the order in which the mss. were acquired; but any difficulty that might be experienced in consulting them is obviated by an excellent index, which will in future be attached to each volume, as in the case of the latest (1876-81). Even in the record of these six years the index occupies some 300 pages, or nearly half the book; and in the case of the 'Catalogue of additions, 1854-75' the index was so lengthy that it had to be printed in a separate volume of over 1500 pages.

"Side by side with the general 'Catalogue of additions,' a class catalogue has existed for some time in manuscript, and this is now being published in separate divisions, in which the manuscripts are arranged according to subject and date and relation one to another, instead of in the arbitrary order of acquisition, and are illustrated by copious notes. The present instalment embraces part of the romance collections of the British Museum, and if the other sections are edited with equal care and learning the class catalogue of manuscripts will be an invaluable publication. It is not a mere index or inventory, like the 'Catalogue of additions,' but a minute and detailed description of each manuscript, followed by a dissertation on its place among other romances, its sources and offspring, and by a very ample account of the bibliography of the work; and collations are frequently made with the printed editions, and any important variations in the ms. are indicated. Mr. Ward, of the department, to whom the task of preparing this *catalogue raisonné* has been allotted, has shown himself admirably qualified for the work. His critical dissertations are not only extremely interesting reading, but are full of the evidence of sound scholarship and research.

"Even to those who do not make a special study of the subject, the volume will prove not a little attractive. The numerous quotations in which it abounds and the quaint tales which are related with much spirit will induce even desultory readers to dwell upon the book with unusual pleasure.

"The present volume is only a first instalment, and contains chiefly the British and English foundations of romance, the French legends, and a large number of miscellaneous romances which cannot be attributed with certainty to any particular nationality. In the next volume are to be given the German romances and the great collections of tales."—*Athenæum*, July 19.

STOCKTON (Cal.) FREE P. L. Catalogue by authors and short titles. [Stockton, Cal.,] D. H. Berdine & Co., 1884. 117+[2] p. O. Uses the Dewey notation.

TAUNTON (Mass.) P. L. 2d suppl. to the catalogue, with a classified index, etc. Taunton, Mass., 1884. 58+38+[1] p. cr. O.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index-catalogue to the library. Vol. 5: Flaccus-Hearth. Wash., 1884. 11+1055 p. 1 O.

Includes 15,555 author-titles of 5755 v., and 12,596 pm.; also 8069 subject-titles and 34,127 titles of articles in periodicals.

Full Names.

"Mrs. COOPER, much better known as Katherine Saunders," [author of "Gideon's rock"]. — *Acad.*, Aug. 9, 1184.

FR. HENKEL, author of "The mistress of Ibachstein," N. Y., 1884, and several other untrans. novels, is Frau Friedrica Henkel. I see Cincinnati makes her F: instead of F.. — *T. H. W.*, Milwaukee.

Mr. F. J. FARGUS ("Hugh Conway") writes that the initials in his name stand for F: J.; and that he was born in Bristol, in 1847. — *Critic*.

Indexes.

COUSIN, Victor. Histoire générale de la philosophie. 11^e éd. Paris, Perrin, 1884.

"The devotees of indices ought to be very happy with this book, for there are more than 70 pages of index (besides ample tables of contents), in a volume which contains but little more than 600 as a whole. Thus the student who is cramming philosophy, or the man of letters who wishes to appear learned on the subject, can turn up what Cousin said about Scotus Erigena or Telesio in no time. That, some wicked people say, is the chief use of an index." — *Sat. rev.*, Oct. 11.

DRAMARD, E. Tables des bulletins et mémoires pub. par le Soc. des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Saint-Omer, 1884. 128 p. 8°. 3 fr. 50.

GREY, H: Key to the Waverley novels in chronological sequence; with an index of the principal characters. New ed. London, Griffith and Farran, 1884. 136 p. 12°. 1 s.

GROSSE, R. Register zu Hettner's Litteraturgeschichte des 18ten Jahrh. Braunschweig, Vieweg & Co., 1884. 182 p. 2.50 m.

Index to the PALL MALL gazette, v. 39, Jan. 1-June 30, 1884. London, 1884. 24 p. 1°.

The index, which was prepared for editorial use in the office of the gazette, is sent to journalists, with a circular, from which we extract the following:

"It is not merely a bare record or index of the various articles, reviews, and occasional notes which have appeared in the *Pall Mall gazette*, but all the items of news are classified, and the dates, with reference to pages, are given. Thus, *Accidents* are classified under various headings, such as Carriage, Riding, Shooting, Football, Cycling, Gales, and miscellaneous, with the necessary references to date and page.

"*Egypt*, again, is classified under numerous

sub-headings, and has altogether over 1000 references.

"The index forms a complete chronicle of events for the period over which it extends, enabling an episode or event to be traced with ease and accuracy. The work will be found invaluable in all libraries, and to all politicians, journalists, and others who need a handy reference to the events of the last six months."

PILCHER, E. H., D. D. Index to the *Methodist quarterly review*, incl. the *Methodist mag.* and the *Methodist mag. and quar. review*, 1818-81. N. Y., 1884. 339 p. 8°.

CROSS-REFERENCES. In "Spon's dictionary of engineering," under the word "Jacquard," reference is made to "Loom," and "Loom" refers to "Weaving machinery," which is not found in the work at all. This specimen of indexing is not uncommon, and shows the necessity of following up these cross references before they are forgotten. — *Weston Flint*.

EXTRA INDEXES. Mr. F. P. Barrett, in a letter to the London *Athenaeum*, says: "I venture to ask your assistance in bringing under the notice of publishers of books of reference a suggestion, by adopting which they may, at very slight cost and trouble to themselves, furnish a great convenience to purchasers and users of their books. It is briefly this: To give with all books which contain lists of abbreviations, lists of books referred to by initial or other symbol, and generally any pages which have to be constantly or frequently turned to, two or three copies of such lists or pages on separate leaves, to be held in hand or laid beside the volume when in use. Two examples will show sufficiently what is meant. In the new dictionary of the Philological Society the pronunciation is indicated by a set of symbols of some complexity, and there is inconvenience in having to turn back to the explanatory page at the beginning of the volume each time it is necessary to consult the key. Similarly, in Philips's 'Dictionary of biographical reference' the works which contain the biographies are indicated after the name of the subject by initials in varying characters of type; here again there is loss of time in turning back to the key-page at the beginning of the volume. The present proposal is that publishers should send out with each copy of such books two or three separate copies of these key-pages in addition to the one in the book, so that persons making frequent references could have them (perhaps mounted on card for preservation) in hand, to avoid the necessity of a constant turning over the leaves. There are, in like manner, many works with which it would be a great comfort to have a loose copy of the index in addition to the one in the volume. It may be objected that these loose copies of key-pages and indexes would be lost. If that were so, the loser would have only himself to thank; but I venture to think that a slight experience of the greater comfort in working with them would lead users of the books to take good care that they should be at hand when required."

Notes and Queries.

TYPE-WRITERS IN CATALOGING.—I have been making some experiments on the Hall type-writer. For making catalog cards, it had seemed that it might, perhaps, offer more convenient and advantageous features than the usual ribbon type-writer (Remington, Caligraph, etc.), particularly as it permits close adjustment to ruled lines, or to any desired width between lines, which the others do not; and also of some change in styles of type, within certain restrictions; matters not possible in the ribbon machines.

I believe that such use of the Hall type-writer might be made in many instances, for the sake of a very plain, readable card or slip; and in the case of sufficient expertness on the part of the one using the machine, full as quickly as by pen in a good cataloging hand. But as a main feature of the Hall is the employment of rubber type, it is not as yet advanced beyond the use of the usual "glyco-aniline" ink, etc., as customary with rubber stamps, with consequent lack of continued brilliancy and permanence; an objectionable item as regards catalog work. There is also more or less lack of uniformity of color in repeated impressions of the same letter, which defect the ribbon machines are free from. The generality of impressions made by the Hall are, as a rule, clearer and more uniform in alignment than in the average work of the ribbon machines.

Below is a sample of some catalog slips of my own devising, of which I have had a few hundred printed lately, and intended to bring to the attention of the meeting at Toronto. I do not imagine they would prove especially useful to any expert catalogers, nor for the average catalog, but they might be good for book-orders, purchase-lists, and the like, for which latter use on my own part they were more particularly planned. Might possibly be of a little help to beginners as enforcing uniformity in work, or

for use of library patrons in making suggestions for purchase, etc.

Of course, the general idea is not new, and you will call to mind, undoubtedly, the Universal Catalog card proposed by Mr. C. Walford, in L. A. U. K. proceedings some years ago, and the somewhat similar slip at Harvard, for recommending books on. My improvement (if any) is in leaving the space for entries clear and free, otherwise than the indication no., and in throwing the "key" or designation of entries into the margin. Also in printing in a light tint, so that when filled out the printed parts may be as little noticeable as possible. I admit, however, that the very fact of a set or fixt space for each entry (which seemed called for, as an aid to the possible uninformed user, as indicating details desirable to be supplied, if at command) gives a sprawling appearance to the filled card, which the same entries would not have if made compactly by an expert.

The slip is made 7.5 x 15 cm., but if when filled out, etc., it be a desirable matter to file them in drawers, the right-hand margin ("key") can be cut off, leaving the slip 7.5 x 12.5 cm., or "postal size." Or, further, the edges may be notched near the right-hand end, and then by slipping a rubber band or tying a string over the notches the slips may be bunched in temporary books, or blocks, of from a dozen to fifty or more, for convenient reference; and at the same time be self-index, because of the initial entry occurring at the *left-hand end*.

For this slip I have not found any definite name as yet, unless it be called an Index Slip, or Slip with key. Those at present made are merely on best ledger paper, trimmed to an exact size, after printing, and done in ordinary printing-office work, at a cost of \$3 per thousand. To be supplied economically the form should be electrotyped in sets of 4 or 6, and quantities made at one order, so that the cost would probably not exceed from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per thousand, according to quality and weight of paper.

H: J. CARR.

¹ WARREN, S. E.; C. E.

² A manual of elementary projection drawing, involving three dimensions. . . . In five divisions.

³ 4th ed. rev. . . ⁴ N. Y. ⁵ John Wiley & Son.

⁶ 1873 [1861] ⁷ 10 + 123 p. ⁸ 16 pl. ⁹ D.

¹⁰ cloth. ¹¹ \$1.50. ¹²

¹³ (H J C; 94 = 1874.)

- ¹ Auth. or Ed.
- ² Title.
- ³ Edition.
- ⁴ Place.
- ⁵ Publisher.
- ⁶ Date.
- ⁷ Pp. or Vol.
- ⁸ Notes, Ill., etc.
- ⁹ Size.
- ¹⁰ Binding.
- ¹¹ Price.
- ¹² Remarks.
- ¹³ No.

PRINTED CATALOG HEADINGS.—Would it be a good thing to have a printed list of catalog headings, particularly such as are synonymous, etc., so that by simply checking the list the cataloguer would have a prominent reminder of the usage of his catalog, etc.? Wasn't that suggested and partially carried out, but given up, by Mr. Bowker? Is any one at work on such a thing? Would it be a valuable thing if, in addition, the usage of a few of the best catalogues (printed) and books of reference, such as the Britannica, etc., were indicated? Would not such a list be useful to readers as well as to cataloguers, to use in connection, for instance, with catalogues which are poorly supplied with cross references?

W. K. STETSON.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Chapters for the times, by a Berkshire farmer, 3 pts., Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., office of the *Valley gleaner*, 1884, 87 p. O, is by J. O. Sargent, of Lenox.—*Bost. d. adv.*

Essay toward an history of the ancient jurisdiction of the Marshalsea, London, 1812, 8°, 47 p., was by Burton Morice. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 22.

Legal argument on the statute 1st William and Mary, chapter 18, London, 1812, 8°, 75 p., was by T. Denman. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

Observations on a letter by J. Eardley, Eardley-Wilmot, London, 1820, 8°, 23 p., was by Prof. Andrew Amos. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

Loammi N. Hurlbut, M.D., anagram of J. Hammond Trumbull, used in a series of papers in the *Independent*, entitled "Limbus librorum."—*J. H. T.*

Paul Vassili, ps. in *La société de Berlin*.—The original author was the Empress's former French reader, Gérard, who used to write regularly to Gambetta. These letters were found among Gambetta's papers by his literary executor, editress of the *Nouvelle revue*. For effect certain personal sketches made by an Alsatian named Weiss were worked in, while the editor, with the aid of a former secretary of legation, Otto von Loß, harmonized the parts and gave the whole literary finish.—*Nation*, Sept. 11, p. 223.

Scaeva, ps. of Isaac W. Stuart, of Charter Oak fame, son of Moses Stuart, of Andover.—J. Edmonds, in "Hartford in the olden time," Hartford, 1853, O.

Stephen Yorke, ps. of Miss Linskill in "Tales of the North Riding." She is also author of "Between the heather and the northern sea."—*Ath.*

Errata. On p. 164 for *Harry Laurettes* read *Henry Lunettes* (see Roorbach, 1858, p. 8, and the title-page of an edition published in 1863, by Lippincott. For *Nessmak* read *Nessmuk*.—*J. Edmonds*.

General Notes.

The CINCINNATI Public Library, remarks Petzholdt, in its zeal for the accommodation of the public does not confine itself, as is the usual practice, to an annual or quarterly list of additions, but issues one every month, with an annual index that gives a connected view of the whole year's growth.

PHILA.—New departure in library management. At a meeting of subscribers to the Mutual Library, a board of managers composed almost exclusively of ladies, was elected for the selection of books and general conduct of the library. Sub-committees were appointed on five principal classes: Fictional literature; Biography and Travels; History, Religion, and Science; Belles lettres, Poetry and Juveniles; Periodicals.—*Phila. North American*.

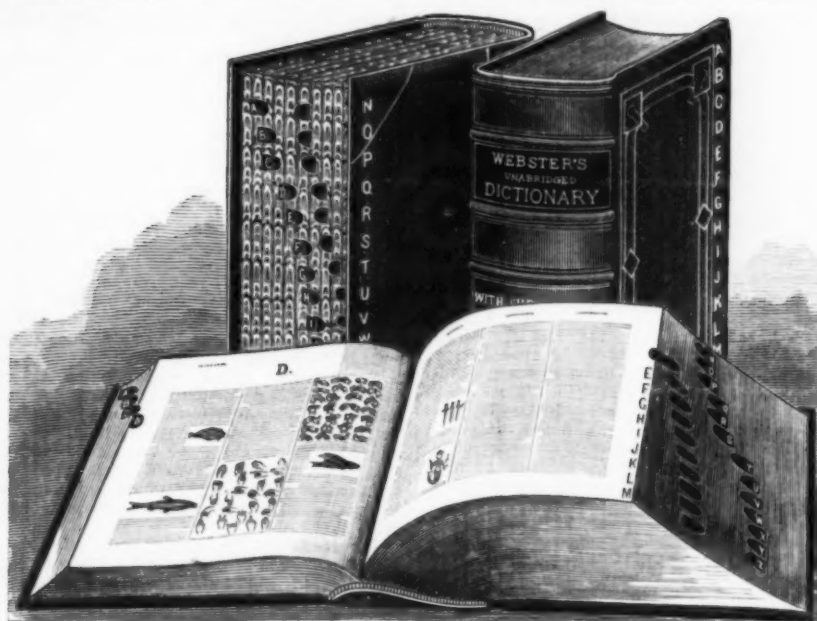
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